MYSORE DISTRICT.

21

HEGGADADEVANKOTE TALUK.

At the village Belatûr, in the hobli of Antarasante, on a stone lying near the Karalumaṇṇagudi.

Size 2′—6″ × 2′.

Old Kannada language and characters.

ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಂತರಸಂತೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೆಳತೂರುಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕರಲುಮಂಣಗುಡಿ ಬಳಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಯಿರುವ ಶಾಸನ.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2'$.

ಹಳಗನ್ನಡಕ್ಷರ.

1. . . . . ಪ
2. . . . . ಯರ
3. . . ಣ್ಣಪಪೃಥುವಿ
4. . . ಯುತ್ತಿರೆ ಬಾಗಿಜಬು
5. . . ಗುಣಿಯುಂ ಪೆಂಡ್ತಿಪ (?)
6. . . ಯುಬಿಟ್ಟದತ್ತಿಬಿತ್ತುವ
7. . . ಗೆ ಸುಸ್ಥಿ ಗ್ರಹಣದೊಳ್ತೆನಿ
8. . . ಯಕಾಸ್ಯಪಗೋತ್ರ ಮಾರಯ್ಯ
9. . . ಗಾಮುಂಡಪದಿರ್ಕಣ್ಡುಗಮಣ್ಣು
10. . . ಯಿದತ್ತಿಯನಟಿದೊಂ ಕೆಱೆ
11. . ಲ್ಲ ಈ ಕವಿಲೆಯ ಪಾರ್ವ್ವರನ
12. . . ಬುತುಗಕೊಂಗುಣಿಕಟ್ಟಿದ
13. ಕೆಱೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ದತ್ತಿ

Transliteration.

1. . . . pa . . . .
2. . . . yara . . . .
3. . . ṇṇapa pṛithuvi, ...
4. . . yuttire Bâgija Bu . . . .
5. . . guṇiyuṃ peṇḍati Pa (?)
6. . . yu biṭṭa datti bittuva
7. . . ge susthi grahaṇadoḷ teni
8. . . ya Kâsyapa-gôtra Mârayya
9. . . gâmuṇḍa padirkaṇḍuga maṇṇu
10. . . yi-dattiyan aḷidom kere
11. . . lla î kavileya pârvvaran a
12. . . Butuga-Koṃguṇi kaṭṭida
13. kere biṭṭa datti

Translation.

. . . . While Aṇṇapa was ruling the earth, Bâgija Bu [tuga] Konguṇi and his wife Pa . . . . . made the gift of *bittuvaṭṭa*. Be it well. On the occasion of

eclipse, ... Gâmuṇḍa granted 10 kaṇḍugas of land to Mârayya of Teni . ya Kâśyapagôtra. He who destroys this gift will incur the sin of destroying ? tanks, red cow, and Brahmans. The grant made for the tank built by Bûtuga Konguṇi.

Note.

This inscription is fragmentary as the inscription stone is broken on both the sides and a number of letters are lost both at the beginning and end of lines 1—11.

A king is first referred to as ruling the earth. Only the letters ṇṇapa at the end are now left. The name may stand for Aṇṇapa. There is a Noḷamba king Aṇṇapa who ruled from 931 to 940 over parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Whether his rule extended over parts of Mysore District cannot be determined definitely. But the exercise of some authority in the Ganga kingdom by the Noḷambas is indicated in some inscriptions (*see* M.A.R. 1939, p. 177; E.C. III, Mandya 13 of 895). No date is given in the record but the characters appear to belong to the 10th century A.D.

The main object of the inscription is to record the construction of a tank by Bûtuga Konguṇi and a grant made for the same. This Bûtuga was probably the same as the Ganga king who slew the Chôḷa king Râjâditya at Takkôlam (E.C. III, Mandya 41) about 949 A.D. At the time of the grant he might have been a prince. The present record gives the title Bâgija to him. It is not clear what it means. His wife is also stated to have joined with him in making a grant of *bittuvaṭṭa* for the tank built by him. But her name is lost in the inscription except the initial Pa. The record next refers the grant of 10 kaṇḍugas of land to Mârayya of Kâśyapagôtra by some gâmuṇḍa. Probably the donee of this grant Mârayya received confirmation of the grant of *bittuvaṭṭa* for the tank from Bûtuga and his wife. An imprecation is contained against the violators of the grant. The word *bittuvaṭṭa* seems to indicate either a portion of the produce of the lands below a tank or some wet lands below a tank granted to the person who built the tank or repaired it.

Regarding the wife of Bûtuga Konguṇi, we have only the initial letter Pa for her name. Even this letter is not very clear. So far we have come across the names of two wives of his, Rêvakanimmaḍi, the Râshṭrakûṭa princess, and Chikkabbe referred to in a record at Âlahaḷḷi (E. C. VII, Shimoga Taluk, 96 and E. I., IV, 350).

Very close to the inscription stone is a ruined old tank and it is probable that this was the tank referred to in the lithic record.

22

At the village Ningahaḷḷi in the same hobli, on the 1st vîragal near the forest settlement.

Size 5′—6″×4′—0″.

Kannaḍa language and characters.

ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಂದಲಿಕೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೇಚರಾಕ್ ನಿಂಗಹಳ್ಳಿ ಊರಕುಪ್ಪೆ ಹತ್ತಿರಯಿರುವ ೧ನೆಯ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ $5\frac{1}{2}' \times 4'$.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀ
2. ಮತುಪ್ರ
3. ಭವಸಂವ
4. ತ್ಸರದ
5. ಕಾರ್ತ್ತಿಕ ಬ
6. ೯ನೆದಿವ
7. ಸ ಖಡಿ
8. ಖಳ್ಗವಾಡಿ
9. ಯಧಟ್ಟರಕು
10. ಲದ ವೀರ
11. ನ್ ಕಾದಿ
12. ಸ್ಥಾನಮಂ
13. ಕೊಣ್ಡು ಸು
14. ರ ಲೋ
15. ಕಕೆಸಂದಂ

Note.

This records the prowess of a warrior named Vîra of *Adhaṭarakula* (lit. family of the brave) who fought with the sword and died after capturing a stronghold.

The date of the event is given as the 9th lunar day of the dark half of Kârtika in the year Prabhava.

No king is named nor is the record dated in any era. The characters seem to belong to the 11th century A.D.

23

On a second vîragal at the same place.

Size $5' \times 4'$

Kannaḍa language and characters.

ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ IIನೆಯ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀಮತು ನಕವರಿಷ ೯೯೨
2. ತೊಂಬನೂಱು ತೊಂಭತ್ತೆರಡನೆ ವರ್ಷಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಕರಪುಷ್ಯ
3. ೧ಂನೆ ಬೀರಬಯನಾಡಹರಿವಿನಲು ಕಾದಿ ಕಳ್ಳರಟ್ಟಿ
4. ಬೀರಪದಕೆಸಂದರು
5. ವೀ
6. ರರಾ
7. ಜೇನ್ದ್ರ
8. ಚೋಳ
9. ದೇವ
10. ರ್ಗೆಯಾ
11. ಣ್ಡು . . .
12. ಯ್ದಾ . . .
13. ವಧ
14. ವರಿಷ
15. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀಮಂಗಳ
16. . . . ಮಗಂ ಬಱಿಸಿದ ಕಲು

Note.

Some letters are lost in lines 11, 12 and 16 of the record. This record belongs to the reign of the Chôḷa king Vîra Râjêndra Chôḷa and mentions the death of a

warrior named Bîra while fighting the battle of Bayanâḍ against thieves. His son is said to have got the vîragal inscription engraved.

The date is given as Ś 992 Śrî Kara Pushya 10 and the regnal year of Vîra Râjêndra Chôḷa is also given but it cannot be clearly made out owing to lacunæ. Ś 992 is equivalent to 1069 or 1070 A.D. which would be the 6th or 7th regnal year of Vîra Râjêndra (*see* E. C. X, Chintâmaṇi 161) and corresponds to the cyclic year Śaumya or Śâdhâraṇa and not Khara. The nearest Khara corresponds to A.D. 1051 which would fall in the 34th or 35th regnal year of Râjêndra Chôḷa. There is some confusion in the date. Perhaps the word Śrîkara in line 2 might simply mean auspicious and not indicate the name of the cyclic year.

24

At the village Bichanahaḷḷi in the hobli of Antarasante, on a stone near the Mâri shrine.

Size 5′×4′.

Kannaḍa language and characters.

ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಂತರಸಂತೆ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೀಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಾರಿಗುಡಿ ಹತ್ತಿರಯಿರುವ ಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 5′×4′

1. . . . . .
2. . . . . .
3. . . . . ಗೌತಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ . . . . . .
4. . . . . ಮೇಶ್ವರರಾಜ . . . . . .
5. ಡಲಿಕರಗಂಡ . . . . . .
6. ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಸಿಂಹ್ವಾನಾಧೀಶ್ವರರಾಗಿ . . . . . .
7. ದೇವರಾಜಪುರದ ವುಪ . . . . . .
8. ಯಾ ಚಾಮನಾಜವೊಡೆಯರ . . . . . .
9. ಕ್ರಮಾರ್ಜಿತವಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ಹುರದ . . . . . ಕೊಡೆ . . . ಉಭಯಂ . . .
10. ಉಪಗ್ರಾಮಂಗಳು . . . . ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ದೇವರಾಜಪುರವನು
11. . . ಸೋಗಲವಾಡಿ ಪುರಸ್ಥಳದ ಬೀಚನಹಳಿ . . . ಕಳಿಯ . . .
12. . . ಸೂರು ಆ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ತೆಂಕಳಪುರವಾದ ಮ . . . ಗ್ರಾಮಸಹವಾಗಿ ಯೀವೂರಚತು
13. ಪುರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸಂಥತವಾಗಿ ದೇವರಾಜಪುರ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾನಾ ಗೋತ್ರದ ನಾನಾ ಸೂತ್ರದ ನಾನಾ ಶಾಖೆಯ . . .
14. ಳಾದ ಸಕಲವಿದ್ಯಾಪಾರಂಗತರಾದ ಬ್ರಾಂಹಣೋತ್ತಮರಿಗೆ . . . ಮಾಡಿ . . . ಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರಪಾರಂ . .
15. ಪರೆಯಾಗಿ ದಾನ ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಆಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕ್ಕಸ್ಥಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಬಹಿರಿಯೆಂದು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾರ್ಪಣ ಬುಧಿ
16. ಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿ ದಾಯಾದ್ಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಸಹವಾಗಿ ಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರಪಾ

17. ರಂಪರೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕಸ್ಥಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸುಖದಿಂ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ಬಹಿರಿಯೆಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ.
18. . . ಮೆಯೊಳಗುಳ್ಳ ನಿಧಿನಿಕ್ಷೇಪ ಜಲಪಾಷಾಣ ಅಕ್ಷೀಣ ಆಗಾಮಿ ಸಿಧ ಸಾಧ್ಯಂಗಳೆಂಬ ಅಷ್ಟಭೋಗತೇಜ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಂಗಳನು
19. ಆಗುಮಾಡಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸುಖದಿಂ ಬಹಿರಿಯೆಂದು ಕೊಟ ಹೊಳೆಬೀಚ
20. ನಹಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಾಮಧೇಯವಾದ ದೇವರಾಜಪುರವೆಂಬ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರದ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂ ಪರ ದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾ ಯೋ
21. ಹರೇತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾ ಷಷ್ಟಿರ್ವರ್ಷ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಷ್ಠಾಯಾಂ ಜಾಯತೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ ದಾನಪಾಲನಯೋ ರ್ಮಧ್ಯೆ ದಾನಾಶ್ರೇಯೋ
22. ನ್ಯಪಾಲನಂ ದಾನಸ್ವರ್ಗಮವಾಪ್ನೋತಿ ಪಾಲನಾದಚ್ಯುತಂಪದಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ

Note.

This records the gift of the village Bîchanahaḷḷi situated in Sôgalavâḍipura-sthala in Hurada-sîme with certain hamlets forming them into an agrahâra named Dêvarâjapura made by the king of Mysore, Dêvarâja Voḍeyar, son of Dêvarâja Voḍeyar and grandson of Châmarâja Voḍeyar. The agrahâra was granted free from all taxes and with all the rights of possession to certain Brahmans not named who are said to have been proficient in all branches of learning. The king Dêvarâja Voḍeyar is stated to have been seated on the throne of Śrîrangapaṭṭaṇa (Seringapatam). The usual imprecations occur at the end of the grant.

No date is given. The donor Dêvarâja Voḍeyar was the king of Mysore from 1659 to 1672.

25

On a vîragal in the forest block of the deserted village Lakshmaṇâpura in the hobli of Kandalike.

Size 5′×4′

Kannaḍa language and characters.

ಹೆಗ್ಗಡದೇವನಕೋಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಂದಲಿಕೆಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೀಚರಾಕ್ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾಪುರದ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವೀರಗಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ 5′×4′

1. ಪೂರ್ವ್ವದೇಸಮುಂ
2. ಗಂಗೆಯುಂ ಕಡಾರಮು
3. ಗೊಣ್ಡಕೊಪ್ಪರಕೇಸ
4. ರಿಪರಮರಾನ ಶ್ರೀ
5. ರಾಜೇನ್ದ್ರಚೋಲದೇವರು
6. ಯಾಣ್ಡು ೧೯ದಾವುದು ಸಕ
7. ವರಿಷ ೯೫೩ನೆಯಪ್ರ
8. ಮೋದಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಜ್ಯೈತ್ರಮಾ
9. ಸದಬಹುಳತ್ರಯೋದಸಿ
10. ಬ್ರಿಹಸ್ಪತಿವಾರದನ್ದು
11. ಬಾಣಿಗಬೀಮಯ್ಯನಮಗ
12. ತಟ್ಟಲ ಏಚಗಾವುಣ್ಣನಮಾವ
13. ಸಾನ್ತಯ್ಯ ಕೊಟಗಮ್ಬನ್ದುತುಱು
14. ವಕೊಣ್ಡು ಪೋಪಾಗದಟ್ಟ ಬಿನ್ನಾಂ
15. ಡಿ ತುಱುವಮಗುಟ್ಟಿಸುರ
16. ರಗತಿಗೆಸನ್ದ

Transliteration.

1. Pûrvva-dêsamuṃ
2. Gaṃgeyuṃ Kaḍâramu
3. goṃḍa Koppara Kêsa-
4. ri-paramar âna śrî
5. Râjêndra-chôḷa-dêvaru
6. yâṇḍu 19 dâvudu Saka
7. varsha 953neya Pra-
8. môda-saṃvatsarada Chaitra-mâ-
9. sada bahuḷa trayôdasi
10. Brihaspati-vâradandu
11. Bâṇiga Bîmayyana maga
12. Taṭṭala Êchagâvuṇḍana mâva
13. Sântayya Koṭagam bandu tuṛu-
14. va koṇḍu pôpâgadaṭṭa Binnâṃ-
15. ḍi tuṛuva maguḷchi sura-
16. ra gatige sanda

Translation.

During the 19th regnal year of Śri Râjêndrachôḷadêvar, Koparakêsariparamar, the conqueror of Pûrvvadêśa (Eastern country), Gange and Kaḍâra,—on Thursday, 13th lunar day of the dark half of the month Chaitra, in the year Pramôda, the Śaka year 953—when Śântayya Koṭaga, uncle of Taṭṭala Êchagâvûṇḍa, son of Bâṇiga Bîmayya, came and seized the cows, the brave Binnâṇḍi recovered the cows and attained the region of the gods.

Note.

This is one of the usual vîragal records describing the exploits of a hero named Binnâṇḍi in recovering the cattle of the village from the attacks of enemies. It belongs to the reign of the Chôḷa king Râjêndrachôḷa I (1012-1044 A. D.) and is issued in the 19th year of his reign in Ś 953 Pramôda Chaitra ba 13 Thursday, corresponding to 2nd April 1030 A.D. Its importance lies in its giving both the regnal and Śaka years of Râjêndra Chôḷa I and helping in the determination of the year of his accession like a few other inscriptions published already.

NANJANGUD TALUK.

26

At the village Bankahaḷḷi in the hobli of Huilahaḷḷi, on a stone set up in the field of the patel Ketegauḍa.

Size 5′×3′−9″

Kannaḍa language and characters.

ನೆಂಜನಗೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹುಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿಹೋಬಳಿ ಬಂಕಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪಟೇಲ್ ಕೇತೆ ಗೌಡನ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಟ್ಟಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ $5' \times 3\frac{3}{4}'$.

1. ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರಿ ಜಯಾಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯೈ ಶ್ವರ್ಯ್ಯಾಭಿವ್ರಿದ್ಧಿರಸ್ತು ಸಕವರುಷ
2. ೧೨೧೪ ನೆಂದ ನಂದನ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಚೈತ್ರಸು ೧೫ಬ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ಪ್ರತಾಪ
3. ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತ್ತಿ ಹೊಯಿಸಳವೀರ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇವರ್ಸರು ದೋರಸಮುದ್ರದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯು
4. ನೆಲೆವೀಡಿನಲು ಪ್ರಿಥ್ವೀರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರಲು ಕುಮಾರನಾಡಕಾ
5. ಱ ನಾಡಲು ಪಿರಿಯಸಿರಿಗೆ ನೆಲೆಯಾದ ಹೊಕ್ಕು ನಾಡ ನಾಳ್ಪ್ರಭುಗವುಡುಗಳು ವೀ
6. ರ ಬೈರೆಯ ನಾಯ್ಕನ ಅಗ್ರತನೂಭವ ಮಂಚಣನಾಯ್ಕಮತ್ತಂ . . . . . .
7. . . . . ಬೈಚೆಯನಾಯ್ಕನ ಸುಪುತ್ರರೂ ಮಾರ . . . . . .
8. ಬೈಚೆಯನಾಯ್ಕನು ತತ್ಪುತ್ರ . . . . . ಬೈಚೆಯನಾಯ್ಕ
9. ನುಸುಖದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿರಲು ತತ್ಪಾದಾ[ರಾ]ದಕರಪ್ಪ . . . . . .
10. ಲಾನ್ವಯಗಗನಮಾರ್ತ್ತಂಡ ನೆನಿಸಿದ ವೀರಯಗೌಡನ ಸುಪುತ್ರಕುಲದೀಪಕರು ಬಿಂಮ
11. ಕ್ಕಗೌಡ ಮಲಣ ಗವುಡ ಸಂಬುವ ಗವುಡ ಕೇತ ಗವುಡ ಬೀಚ ಗವು [ಡ] ಯಿಂತೀ
12. ಆಯ್ವರು ಆ ಬಂಕಿಹಳಿಯನು ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಖದಿವಿರುತಿರಲು ತದುಗ್ರಾಮದ
13. ಲು ಕನ್ನೆಗೆಱೆಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ದೇವಾಲಯವನೆತ್ತಿಸಿ . . . ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಕ
14. ಲಗಾಣವ ನಡ್ಸಿ ದೇವರ ನಿವೇದ್ಯಾರ್ತ್ಥ ಮಂಣನು ಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿಯಾಚಂ
15. ದ್ರಾಕ್ಕ ತಾರಂಬರಂ ಸಲುವಂತಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಮಂಗಳ ಮಾ
16. ಹ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ
17. ಸ್ವದತ್ತಂ ಪರದತ್ತಂ ವಾ ಯೋ ಹರೇತಿ ವಸುಂಧರಾ ಸಷ್ಟಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಷ್ಠಾಯಾಂ
18. ಜಾಯತೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ ॥

Note.

This record belongs to the reign of the Hoysaḷa king Ballâḷa III and describes the creation of a village called Bankihaḷḷi by five gauḍas named Bimmakkagauḍa, Malaṇagauḍa, Sambuvagauḍa, Kêtagauḍa and Bîchagauḍa, sons of Vîrayagauḍa. They are also stated to have constructed a tank and a temple at the village, set up a stone oilmill for the service of the temple and granted some land for food-offerings to the god enshrined in the temple. The gauḍas are said to be subordinates of the nâḷ-prabhu-gauḍus of the rich Hokkunâḍu district in Kâṛenâḍ belonging to Kumâra-nâḍu. The names of the nâḷ-prabhu-gauḍus are given as Manchaṇanâyaka, eldest son of Vîra Baireyanâyaka, Mâraṇâyaka, son of Baichayanâyaka, and Baicheya-nâyaka, son of . . . . . The usual imprecatory verse occurs at the end of the grant and also a sentence with the meaning "may there be increase in prosperity, long life, good health and wealth is found at the commencement of the record."

The record is dated Ś 1214 Nandana sam. Chai śu 15 Brihavâra and corresponds to 3rd April 1292 A.D.

27

At the village Amukahaḷḷi in the same hobli of Hullahaḷḷi, on a broken stone lying in a field behind the Mâri temple.

Size 1′-6″ × 1′-3″.

ನಂಜನಗೂಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹುಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಬೇಚರಾಕ್ ಅಮುಕಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಾರಿ ಗುಡಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ 50 ಗಜ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿರುವ ತುಂಡುಕಲ್ಲು.

ಪ್ರಮಾಣ $1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'$.

1. . . . . ಮಹ . . . .
2. . . . . ವೆ । ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯವಿಷಯಾರಂ .
3. . . . ಯಾದ್ಬುದಯ ಶಾಲಿವಾಹನ ಸಕವರು
4. ರುಷ ನಂದ ವಿಸ್ವಾವಸುಸಂವತ್ಸರ
5. . . . . ಧಿರಾಜ ರಾಜ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ಶ್ರೀ
6. . . . . ಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ವಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂ ಸಿಂಹಾ .
7. . . . ತಾಪ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೂರ್ಯ್ಯ
8. . . . ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೈವಲ್ಲಿ ಕ . .
9. ಭಾಗದ . . .
10. ಮಡಿ . . . . .

Note.

This record is full of lacunæ as a portion of the inscription slab is broken on both sides and the pieces on each side are lost leaving only the middle portion of the slab intact. It seems to refer to some king as the overlord with the titles, râjâdhirâja and râja-paramêśvara and some subordinate of his is spoken of as the ruler of the throne of Mysore. It is probable that the first king referred to is a king of Vijayanagar. The letters tâpa śri-sûryya in line 7 may mean that the Mysore king referred to was a sun in brightness. But nothing can be definitely stated about the meaning.

As regards the date, only the cyclic year Viśvâvasu is named and the figure indicating the number of years lapsed in the Śâlivâhana era is lost. The characters seem to belong to the 17th century and it is possible that Viśvâvasu might stand for 1665 A.D. when Dêvarâja Vaḍeyar was king of Mysore. The previous cyclic year Viśvâvasu coincided with 1605 A.D. At this date the Mysore kings had not yet obtained the throne at Seringapatam and are not spoken of in contemporary inscriptions as seated on a throne. In the later years Viśvâvasu, occurring in 1725 A.D. and 1785 A.D. the Mysore kings are not spoken of as subordinates since the Vijayanagar empire had disappeared by that time.

SERINGAPATAM TALUK.

28

Chikkabbehalli copper plate grant of Krishnaráya dated Ś 1439 found in the Taluk Treasury at Seringapatam, Seringapatam Taluk. [Plate XXIV].

3 plates : 10″×7″ : Nâgari characters : Sanskrit language : Boar Seal.

ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ತಾಮ್ರ ಶಾಸನ.

3 ಹಲಗೆಗಳು : 10″×7″ : ನಾಗರಾಕ್ಷರ : ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಭಾಷೆ : ವರಾಹಮುದ್ರೆ.

1 B—

1. ಶ್ರೀಗಣಾಧಿಪತಯೇನಮಃ । ನಮಃಸ್ತುಂಗಶಿರಶ್ಚುಂಬಿಚಂದ್ರಚಾಮ
2. ರ ಚಾರವೆ ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಾಯತಂಭವೆ । ಹರೇರ್ಲ್ಲೀ
3. ಲಾವರಾಹಸ್ಯದಂಷ್ಟ್ರಾದಂಡಃಸಪಾತುವಃ । ಹೇಮಾದ್ರಿಕಲಶಾಯತ್ರಧಾ
4. ತ್ರೀಚ್ಛತ್ರಶ್ರಿಯಂದಧೌ । ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಯಾಸ್ತು ತದ್ಧಾಮಪ್ರತ್ಯೂಹತಿಮಿರಾ
5. ಪಹಂ ಯದ್ಗಜೋಪ್ಯಗಜೋದ್ಭೂತಂ ಹರಿಣಾಪಿಚಪೂಜ್ಯತೆ । ಅಸ್ತಿಕ್ಷೀ
6. ರಮಯಾದ್ದೇವೈರ್ಮಥ್ಯಮಾನಾನ್ಮಹಾಂಬುಧೇಃ । ನವನೀತಮಿವೋದ್ಭೂತಮ
7. ನೀತತಮೋಮಹಃ । ತನ್ಯಾಸೀತ್ತನಯಸ್ತಪೋಭಿರತುಲ್ಯೈರನ್ವ
8. ರ್ಥನಾಮಾಬುಧಃ ಪುಣ್ಯೈರನ್ಯಪುರು(ರ)ವಾಭುಜಬಲ್ಯೈರಾಯುರ್ವ್ವಿಷಾಂ
9. ನಿಘ್ನತಃ । ತಶ್ಯಾಯುರ್ನಹುಷೋಭ್ಯ ತಸ್ಯ ಪರುಷೋಯುದ್ಧೇ ಯಯಾತಿಕ್ಷಿ
10. ತೌ ಖ್ಯಾತಃಸ್ತಸ್ಯತು ತುರ್ವಸುನಿಭ ಶ್ರೀದೇವಯಾನೀಪತೆ । ತದ್ವಂ
11. ಶೇ ದೇವಕೀಜಾನಿರ್ದಿದೀಪೆತಿಮ್ಮಭೂಪತಿಃ । ಯಶಸ್ವೀತುಲುವೇಂದ್ರೇ
12. ಷುಯದೋ [ಃ] ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಇವಾನ್ವಯೆ । ತತೋಭೂದ್ಬುಕ್ಕಮಾಜಾನಿರೀಶ್ವರಕ್ಷಿತಿ
13. ಪಾಲಕಃ । ಅತ್ರಾನಮಗುಣಭ್ರಂಶಂ ಮೌಳಿರತ್ನಂಮಹೀಂಭುಜಾಂ । ಸರ
14. ಸಾದುದಭೂತ್ತಸ್ಮಾನ್ನರಸಾವನಿಪಾಲಕಃ । ದೇವಕೀನಂದನಾತ್ಕಮೋ
15. ದೇವಕೀ ನಂದನಾದಿವ । ಕಾವೇರೀಮಾಶುಬಧ್ವಾಬಹಲಜಲತರಾಂ
16. ಯೋವಿಲಂಘ್ಯೈವ ಶತ್ರುಂ ಜೀವಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಗೃಹೀತ್ವಾಸಮಿತಭುಜಬಲಾ
17. ತ್ತಂಚ್ಯರಾಜ್ಯಂತದೀಯಂ । ಕೃತ್ವಾಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪೂರ್ವಂ ತದಪಿನಿಜವಶೇ
18. ಪಟ್ಟಣಂಯೋಬಭಾಶೇ ಕೀರ್ತ್ತಿಸ್ತಂಭಂ ನಿಖಾಯತ್ರಿಭುವನಭವನಸ್ತೂ
19. ಯಮಾನಾಪದಾನ[ಃ] । ಚೇರಂ ಚೋಳಂಚಪಾಂಡ್ಯಂತಮಪಿಚಮಧುರಾವಲ್ಲಭಂ
20. ಮಾನಭೂಷಂವೀರ್ಯೋದಾಗ್ರ್ಯಂತುರುಷ್ಕಂ ಗಜಪತಿನೃಪತಿಂಚಾಪಿಪಿತ್ವಾತ
21. ದನ್ಯಾನ್ । ಆಗಂಗಾತೀರಲಂಕಾಪ್ರಥಮಚರಮಭೂಧೃತ್ತಟಾಂತನಿತಾಂತಂ
22. ಖ್ಯಾತಕ್ಷೋಣೀಪತೀನಾಂ ಸ್ರಜಮಿವಶಿರಸಾಂ ಶಾಸನಂ ಯೋವ್ಯತಾನೀತ್ ।
23. ವಿವಿಧನುಕೃತೋದ್ದಾಮೇರಾಮೇಶ್ವರಪ್ರಮುಖೇಮುಹುರ್ಮುದಿತಹೃದಯಸ್ಥಾ
24. ನೇಸ್ಥಾನೇವ್ಯಧತ್ತಯಥಾವಿಧಿಃ । ಬುಧಪರಿವೃತೋನಾನಾದಾನಾನಿಯೋಭು
25. ವಿಷೋಡಶತ್ರಿಭುವನಜನೋದ್ಗೀತಂ ಸ್ಫೀತಂ ಯಶಃಪುನರುಕ್ತಯನ್ ।ತ
26. ಪ್ಪಾಜೀನಾಗಲಾದೇವ್ಯೋಃಕೌಶಲ್ಯಾಶ್ರೀಶುಮಿತ್ರಯೋ । ದೇವ್ಯೋರಿವನೃ
27. ಶಂಹೇಂದ್ರತ್ತಸ್ಮಾತ್ಪಂಕ್ತಿರಥಾದಿವ । ವೀರೌವಿನ[ಯಿ]ನೌರಾಮಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಾ

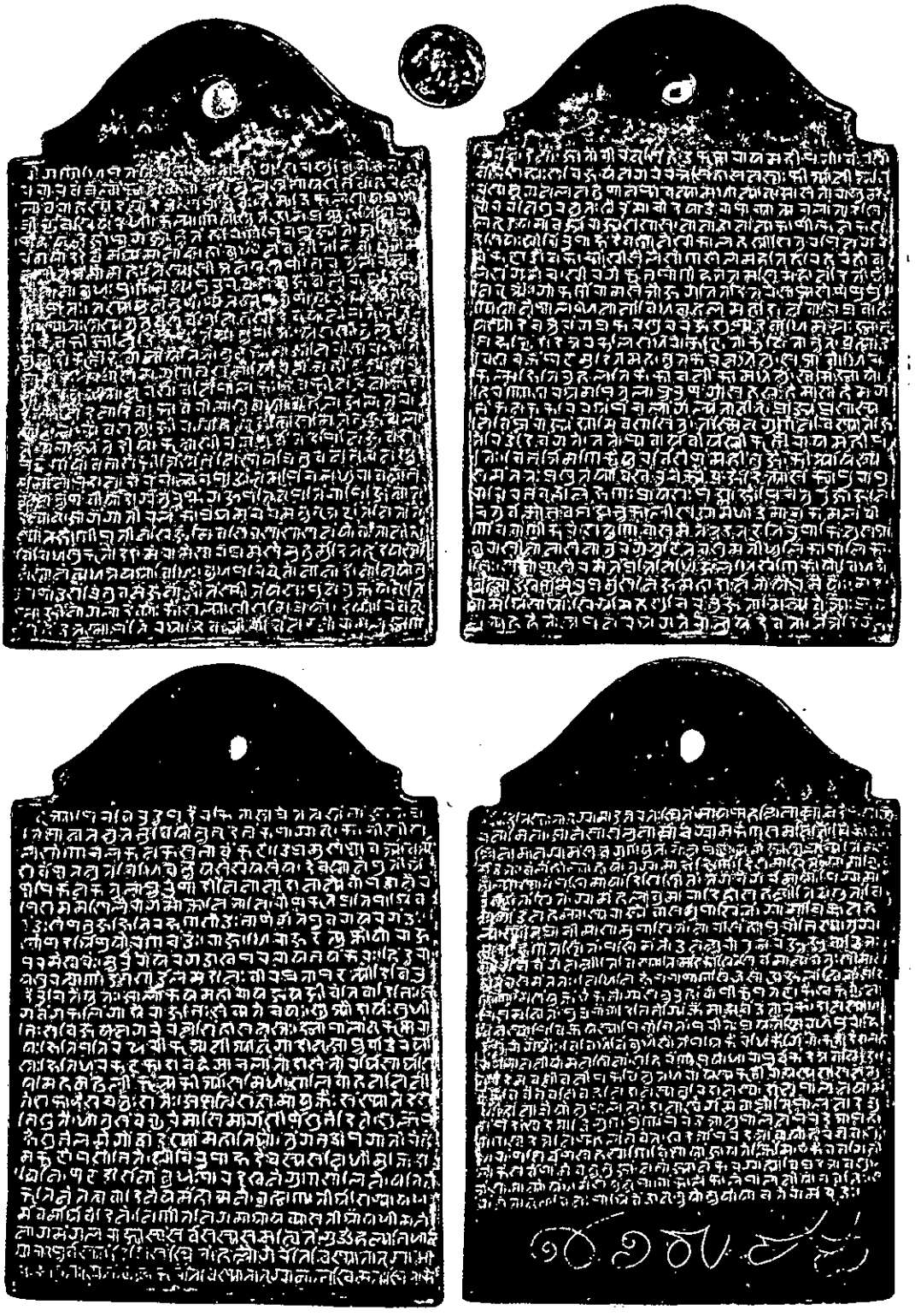
II A—

28. ವಿವನಂದನಾ।ಜಾತಾ ವೀರನ್ಯಸಿಂಹೇಂದ್ರಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯಮಹೀಪತೀ। ವೀರಶ್ರೀ
29. ನಾರಸಿಹ್ಯಃ ಸ ವಿಜಯನಗರೇರತ್ತಸಿಂಹಾಸನಸ್ಥಃಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾನೀತ್ಯಾನಿ
30. ರಸ್ಯನ್ನೃಗನಳನಹುಷಾನಪ್ಯವನ್ಯಾಮಥಾನ್ಯಾನ್। ಆಸೇತೋರಾಸುಮೇ
31. ರೋರವನಿಸುರನುತಃ ಸ್ವೈರಮಾಚೋದಯಾದ್ರೇರಾಪಾಚ್ಯಾತ್ಯಚಲಾಂತಾದಖಿ
32. ಲಹೃದಯಮಾವರ್ಜ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಶಶಾಸ।ನಾನಾದಾನಾನ್ಯಕಾರ್ಷೀತ್ಕನಕಶ
33. ದಸಿಯಃ ಶ್ರೀವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷದೇವಸ್ಥಾನೇ ಶ್ರೀಕಾಲಹಸ್ತೀಶಿತುರಪಿನಗರೇ
34. ವೆಂಕಟಾದ್ರೌಚಕಾಚ್ಯಂ।ಶ್ರೀಶೈಲೇಶೋಣಶೈಲೇಮಹತಿಹರಿಹರೇಹೋಬ
35. ಲೇಸಂಗಮೇಚ। ಶ್ರೀರಂಗೇಕುಂಭಘೋಣೇ ಹತತಮಸಿಮಹಾನಂದಿತೀರ್ಥೇ
36. ನಿವೃತ್ತ್ಯೈಃ। ಗೋಕರ್ಣೇರಾಮಸೇತಾ್ತ ಜಗತಿತದಿತರೇಸ್ವಪ್ಯಶೇಷೇಷುಪುಂ
37. ಣ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನೇಷ್ವಾಲಬ್ಧನಾನಾವಿಧಬಹಲಮಹಾದಾನವಾರಿಪ್ರವಾಹೈಃ
38. ಯಸ್ಯೋದಂಚತ್ತುರಂಗಪ್ರಕರಖುರರಜಶುಷ್ಯದಂಬೋಧಿಮಗ್ನಃ ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಧೃ
39. ತ್ಪಕ್ಷಚ್ಛಿದೋದತ್ತರಕುಲಿಶಧರೋತ್ಕಂಠಿತಾಕುಂಠಿತಾಭೂತ್। ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡಂ
40. ವಿಶ್ವಚಕ್ರಂಘಟಮುದಿತಮಹಾಭೂತಕಂ ರತ್ನಧೇನುಂ। ಸಪ್ತಾಂಬೋಧಿಂಚ
41. ಕಲ್ಪಕ್ಷಿತಿರುಹಲತಿಕೇ ಕಾಚನೀಂ ಕಾಮಧೇನುಂ। ಸ್ವರ್ಣಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಯೋ
42. ಹಿರಂಣ್ಯಾಶ್ವರಥಮಪಿತುಲಾಪೂರುಷಂಗೋಸಹಸ್ರಂ ಹೇಮಾಶ್ವಂ ಹೇಮಗ
43. ರ್ಭಂ ಕನಕಕರಿರಥಂ ಪಂಚಲಾಂಗಲ್ಯತಾನೀತ್। ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಯಂಪ್ರಶಾಸ್ಯ
44. ನಿರ್ವಿಘ್ನಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂ ದ್ಯಾಮಿವಶಾಸಿತುಂ। ತಸ್ಮಿನ್‌ಗುಣೇನವಿಖ್ಯಾತೇಕ್ಷಿ
45. ತೇರಿಂದ್ರೇದಿವಂಗತೇ। ತತೋಪ್ಯವಾರ್ಯವೀರ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯಮಹೀಪ
46. ತಿಃ। ಬಿಭರ್ತ್ತಿಮಣಿಕೇಯೂರ[ನಿ]ರ್ವಿಶೇಷಂಮಹೀಂಭುಜೇ। ಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾಯಸ್ಯ
47. ಸಮಂತತಃ ಪ್ರಶ್ರುತಯಾವಿಶ್ವಂರುಚ್ಯೈಕ್ಯಂ ವ್ರಜೇದಿತ್ಯಾಸಂಕ್ಯ ಪುರಾ ಪು
48. ರಾರಿರಭವದ್ಭಾಳೇಕ್ಷಣಃ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಪದ್ಮಾಕ್ಷೋಪಿಚತುರ್ಭುಜೋಜನಿ
49. ಚತುರ್ವಕ್ತ್ರೋಭವತ್ಪದ್ಮಭೂ ಕಾಳೀ ಖಡ್ಗಮಧಾದ್ರಮಾಚ ಕಮಲಂ ವೀ
50. ಣಾಂಚವಾಣೀಕರೇ। ಶತ್ರೂಣಾಂ ವಾಸಮೇತೇ ದದತ ಇತಿ ರುಷಾ ಕಿಂನು ಸಪ್ತಾಂ
51. ಬುರಾಸೀ ನಾನಾಸೇನಾತುರಂಗ ತ್ರುಟಿತವಸುಮತೀ ಧೂಲಿಕಾಪಾಲಿಕಾ
52. ಭಿಃ। ಸಂಶೋಷ್ಯ ಸ್ವೈರಮೇತಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಜಲಧಿಶ್ರೇಣಿಕಾ ಯೋ ವಿಧತ್ತೇ
53. ಬ್ರಂಹ್ಮಾಂಡಸ್ಫಣ್ಣಮೇರುಪ್ರಮುಖ ನಿಜಮಹಾದಾನತೋಯೈರಮೇಯೈಃ। ಮದ್ದ
54. ತ್ತಾಮರ್ಥಿನಾರ್ಥಾಃ ಶ್ರಿಯಮಿಹ ಸುಚಿರಂ ಭುಜತಾಮಿತ್ಯವೇತಃ ಪ್ರಾಯ
55. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೂಹಹೇತೋನ್ತಪನರಥಗತೇರಾಲಯಂ ದೇವತಾಂ ತತ್ತದಿಗ್ಜೈ

II B—

56. ತ್ರ ವ್ಯತ್ತಾ್ಯಪಿರಬಿರುದಪದ್ಯೈರಕಿತಾಸ್ತತ್ರ ತತ್ರಸ್ತಂಭಾಂಜಾತ ಪ್ರ
57. ತಿಷ್ಠಾನ್ವತನುತಭುವಿಯೋಭೂಭೃದಭ್ರಂಕಷಾಗ್ರಾನ್। ಕಾಚೀ ಶ್ರೀಶೈ
58. ಲಶೋಣಾಚಲಕನಕಸಭಾ ವೆಂಕಟಾದ್ರಿಪ್ರಮುಖೇಷ್ವಾ ವರ್ತ್ಯಾವರ್ತ್ಯ
59. ರ್ವೇಷ್ವತನುತವಿಧಿವದ್ಭೂಯಸೇಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಯ। ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನೇಷು ತೀರ್ಥೇ
60. ಷ್ವಪಿಕನಕತುಲಾಪೂರುಷಾದೀನಿನಾನಾದಾನಾನ್ಯೇವೋಪದಾನೈರ
61. ಪಿಸಮಮಖಿಲೈರಾಗಮೋಕ್ತಾನಿತಾನಿ। ರೋಷಕೃತಪ್ರತಿಪಾರ್ಥಿವ

CHIKKABBEHALLI GRANT OF THE VIJAYANAGAR KING KRISHNARAYA.



(p. 179).

Mysore Archæological Survey.]

62. ದಂಡಃ ಶೇಷಭುಜಕ್ಷಿತಿರಕ್ಷಣಶೌಡಃ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪುವ ರಾಯರ ಗಂಡಃ ।
63. ಸ್ತೋಷ[ಕೃ]ದರ್ಥಿಷುಯೋರಣಚಂಡಃ । ರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಇತ್ಯುಕ್ತೋಯೋರಾಜ
64. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಃ । ಮೂರುರಾಯರ ಗ[ಂ]ಡಾ ಶ್ಚಪರರಾಯ ಭಯಂಕರಃ । ಹಿಂದೂರಾ
65. ಯಸುರತ್ರಾಣೋದುಷ್ಟಶಾರ್ದೂಲ ಮರ್ದ್ದನಃ ವೀರಪ್ರತಾಪ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಬಿರು
66. ದ್ದೈರುಚತ್ಯೈಯುತಃ । ಆಲೋಕಯ ಮಹಾರಾಯ ಜಯಜೀವೇತಿವಾದಿಭಿಃ । ಅಂ
67. ಗವಂಗ ಕಲಿಂಗಾದ್ಯೈರಾಜಭಿಃ ಸೇವ್ಯತೇಚಯಃ । ಸ್ತುತ್ಯಾದಾರ್ಯಃಸುಧೀ
68. ಭಿಃಸವಿಜಯನಗರೇ ರತ್ನಸಿಂಹಾಸನಸ್ತಃ ।ಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಪಾಲಾಂನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾ
69. ಯಃಕ್ಷಿತಿಪತಿರಧರೀಕೃತ್ಯ ನೀತಾತ್ಯನೈಗಾದೀನ್ । ಅಪೂರ್ವಾದ್ರೇರರ್ಥಾ
70. ಸ್ತಃಕ್ಷಿತಿಧರಕಟಕಾದಾಚಹೇಮಾಚಲಾಂತಾದಾಸೇತೋರರ್ಧಿ ಸಾರ್ವಶ್ರಿ
71. ಯಮಿಹ ಸಫಲೀಂಕೃತ್ಯಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾಸಮಿಂಥೆ । ಶಾಲಿವಾಹನನಿರ್ಗೀ
72. ತೇಶಕಾಬ್ದೇಶಚತುಃಶತೈಃ । ಅಷ್ಟತ್ರಿಂಶಮಾಯುಕ್ತೈಃಸಂಖ್ಯಾತೇದಶ
73. ಭಿಶ್ರುತೆ । ಧಾತುಸಂವಚ್ಛರೇ ಮಾಸಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಶೀರ್ಷೇಶುಭೇ ದಿನೆ । ಶುಕ್ಲಪ
74. ಕ್ಷೇ ಶುಭೇಲಗ್ನೇ ಗೋದ್ವಾದಶ್ಯಾಂ ಮಹಾತಿಥೌ । ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾಪಗಾತೀರೇಹೇ
75. ಮಕೂಟೋಪಶೋಭಿತೇ । ಶ್ರೀವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷದೇವಸ್ಯಸನ್ನಿಧೌ ಮುಕ್ತಿದಾ
76. ಯಿನಿ । ಷಟ್‌ದ್ದರ್ಶನಾಂಬುಧೇಃ ಪಾರದೃಶ್ವನೇಗುಣಶಾಲಿನೇ । ಯತಿನ
77. ಕೃತಿನೇ ತತ್ವವಾದಿನೇ ಯಮಹಾತ್ಮನೆ । ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯತೀರ್ಥ ಶಿಷ್ಯಾಯಧ
78. ರ್ಮವರ್ಮಾರ್ಥವೇದಿನೆ । ನಿರ್ಗೀತನಿಗಮಾಥಾಯ ವ್ಯಾಸತೀರ್ಥಾಯ ಧೀಮತೆ ।
79. ನಾಗಮಂಗಲರಾಜ್ಯಸ್ಥಂ ಸರ್ವಸಸ್ಯಸಮನ್ವಿತಂ । ಗುಡ್ಡಹಳ್ಳಭಿಧಾದ್
80. ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಂ ದಿಶಿಸಂಸ್ಥಿತಂ । ಹಲ್ಲಿಗೆರ್ರ್ದೀತಿವಿಖ್ಯಾತಾತ್‌ಗ್ರಾಮಾ
81. ದ್ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಃ ಸ್ಥಿತಂ । ಬಲ್ಲೆಕರ್ದೇತಿವಿಖ್ಯಾತಾತ್ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಪಶ್ಚಿಮತಃಸ್ಥಿತಂಕೆ

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82. ರೆಕೋತ್ತಿಖ್ಯಾತಾತ್ ಗ್ರಾಮಾದುತ್ತರತಃಸ್ಥಿತಂ । ಮಾಯಪ್ಪಹಳ್ಳಿನಾಮ್ನಾಚದೇವಸಾಗ
83. ರನಾಮಿನಾ । ಆನೆಸಾಸಲು ನಾಮ್ನಾಚಗ್ರಾಮಕೇಣಸಮನ್ವಿತಂ । ಚಿಕ್ಕಬೆಟ್ಟಹ
84. ಳ್ಳಿನಾಮಾನಂಗ್ರಾಮಂಸವಗುಣ್ಯೈರ್ಯುತಂ । ಚೆನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣರಾಜ್ಯಸ್ಥಂ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಂ ತಿಂಮಸ
85. ಮುದ್ರತಃ । ಬೆರ್ಕಹೊಳ್ಯಾಹ್ವಯಾತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾದ್ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಂದಿಶಮಾಶ್ರಿತಂ । ಗ್ರಾಮಾಚ್ಛಿಮ
86. ನಳ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾತ್ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಯಾಂ ದಿಶಿಸ್ಥಿತಂ । ತಗಚೆಗೆರ್ದನಾಮ್ನೋಪಿಗ್ರಾಮಾ
87. ದುತ್ತರತಾಂಶ್ರಿತಂ । ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಹಲವುಮಾರಾದಿ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳೀತಿಚಶ್ರುತಂ । ಬಿ
88. ಲ್ಲಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಯಾಖ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯೇವಾಸಮುಪಾಶ್ರಿತಂ । ಗ್ರಾಮಚ್ಚಿಕ್ಕನಹ
89. ಳ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾತ್ ಪ್ರಾಚೀಮಾಶಾಮುಪಾಶ್ರಿತಂ । ನಾರಸಿಂಹ್ಯಪುರೀಭಿಖ್ಯಾತ್‌ಗ್ರಾ
90. ಮಾದ್ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಸ್ಥಿತಂ । ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಂತೊಡನಲ್ಲೂರೋರುತ್ತರಂ ಜೂಜುವಾಡಿತಃ ।
91. ಗ್ರಾಮಂಚ ವೆಂಗೆನಲ್ಲೀತಿವಿಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಮದಿಕಾಂಶ್ರಿತಂ । ಸರ್ವಮಾನ್ಯಚತುಃ ಸೀಮಾಸಂ
92. ಯುತಂಚ ಸಮಂತತಃ । ನಿಧಿನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಪಾಷಾಣ ಸಿದ್ಧಸಾಧ್ಯ ಜಲಾಂನ್ವಿತಂ । ಅಕ್ಷಿ
93. ಣ್ಯಾಗಾಮಿ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತಂ ಏಕಭೋಗ್ಯಂಸಭೂರುಹಂ । ವಾಪೀಕೂಪತಟಾಕೈಶ್ಚಕಚ್ಛೇನಾ
94. ಪಿಸಮನ್ವಿತಂ । ಪುತ್ರಪೌತ್ರಾದಿಭಿರ್ಭೋಗ್ಯಂ ಕ್ರಮಾದಾಚಂದ್ರತಾರಕಂ । ದಾನಸ್ಯಾಧ
95. ಮನಸ್ಯಾಪಿ ವಿಕ್ರಯಸ್ಯಾಪಿಚೋಚಿತಂ । ಪರೀತಃ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನೈಸ್ನಿಗ್ಧೈ ಪುರೋಹಿ
96. ತಪುರೋಗಮೈಃ । ವಿವಿಧೈರ್ವಿಬುಧೈಶ್ರಾತ ಪಥಿಕೈರಧಿಕೈರ್ಗಿರಾಂ । ಕೃಷ್ಣದೇವಮಹಾ

97. ರಾಯೋಮಾನನೀಯೊಮನಸ್ವಿನಾಂ । ಸಹಿರಂಣ್ಯಪಯೋಧಾರಾಪೂರ್ವಕಂದತ್ತ್ವಾನ್ಮುದಾ ।
98. ತದಿದಮವನೀವನೀಪಕ ವಿನುತಧರಾಯಸ್ಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯಸ್ಯ । ಶಾಸನಮು
99. ರುಕವಿವ್ಯೆಭವನಿವಹ ನಿದಾನಸ್ಯ ಭೂರಿದಾನಸ್ಯ । ದಾನಪಾಲನಯೋರ್ಮ
100. ಧ್ಯೇದಾನಾಚ್ಛೇಯೋನುಪಾಲನಂ । ದಾನಾಸ್ವರ್ಗಮವಾಪ್ನೋತಿ ಪಾಲನಾದಚ್ಯು
101. ತಂಪದಂ । ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾದ್ದ್ವಿಗುಣಂ ಪುಣ್ಯಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾನುಪಾಲನಂ ಪರದತ್ತಾಪಹಾ
102. ರೇಣಸ್ವದತ್ತನಿಷ್ಫಲಂ ಭವೇತ್ । ಸ್ವದತ್ತಾಂಪರದತ್ತಾಂ ವಾಯೋಹರೇಚ್ಚವಸುಂ
103. ಧರಾಂ । ಷಷ್ಟಿರ್ವರ್ಷಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ವಿಷ್ಠಾಯಾಂಜಾಯತೇ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ । ಏಕೈವಧಗಿನೀ
104. ಲೋಕೇ ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಮೇವಭೂಭುಜಾಂ । ನಭೋಜ್ಯಾನಕರಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಾವಿಪ್ರದತ್ತಾವಸುಂಧ
105. ರಾಂ । ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯೇಯಂ ಧರ್ಮಸೇತುಂ ನೃಪಾಣಾಂಕಾಲೇಕಾಲೇಪಾಲನೀಯೋಭವದ್ಭಿಃ । ಸ
106. ರ್ವಾನೇತಾನ್ಭಾವಿನಃ ಪಾರ್ಥಿವೇಂದ್ರಾನ್ ಭೂಯೋ ಭೂಯೋ ಯಾಚತೇ ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಃ ।
107. ಶ್ರೀ ವಿರುಪಕ್ಷ

I B—

1. श्रीगणाधिपतये नमः । नमःस्तुंगशिरश्चुंविचंद्रचाम
2. रचारवे त्रैलोक्यनगरारंभमूलस्तंभाय शंभवे । हरेर्ली
3. लावराहस्य दंष्ट्रादंडः स पातु वः । हेमाद्रिकलशा यत्र धा
4. त्रीच्छत्रश्रियं दधौ । कल्याणायास्तु तद्धाम प्रत्यूहतिमिरा
5. पहं । यद्गजोप्यगजोद्धूतं हरिणापि च पूज्यते । अस्ति क्षी
6. रमयादेवैर्मथ्यमानान्महांबुधेः । नवनीतमिवोद्धृतम
7. पनीततमो महः । तस्यासीत्तनयस्तपोभिरतुलैरन्व
8. र्थनामा बुधः पुण्यैरस्य पुरुरवाभुजबलैरायुर्द्विषां
9. निग्नतः । तस्यायुर्नहुषोष्य तस्य परुषो युद्धे ययाति क्षि
10. तौ । ख्यातःस्तस्यतु तुर्वसुवसुनिभश्रीदेवयानीपते । तद्धं
11. शे देवकीजानिर्दिदीपे तिम्मभूपतिः । यशस्वी तुलुवेंद्रे
12. षु यदो[ः] कृष्ण इवान्वये । ततोभूद्भूकमाजानिरीश्वरक्षिति
13. पालकः । अत्रासमगुणश्रेशं मौळिरत्नं महीभुजां । सर
14. सादुदभूत्तस्मान्नरसावनिपालकः । देवकीनंदनात्कमो
15. देवकीनंदनादिव । कावेरीमाशुवध्वा वहलजलतरां
16. यो विलंघ्यैव शत्रुं जीवग्राहं गृहीत्वा समितभुजबला
17. त्तंच्य राज्यं तदीयं । कृत्वा श्रीरंगपूर्वं तदपि निजवशे
18. पट्टणं यो बभाशे कीर्त्तिस्तंभं निखाय त्रिभुवनभवनस्तू
19. यमानापदान । चेरं चोळं च पांड्यं तमपि च मधुरावल्लभं
20. मानभूषं वीर्योदाग्रं तुरुष्कं गजपतिनृपतिं चापि जित्वा त
21. दन्यान् । आगंगातीरलंकाप्रथमचरमभू [भृ] त्तटांतनितांतं
22. ख्यातक्षोणीपतीनां स्रजमिव शिरसां शासनं यो व्यतानीत् ।
23. विविधसुकृतोद्दामे रामेश्वरप्रमुखे मुहुर्मुदितहृदयस्था
24. ने स्थाने व्यधत्त यथाविधिः । बुधपरिवृतो नानादानानि यो भु
25. वि षोडश त्रिभुवनजनोद्गीतं स्फीतं यशः पुनरुक्तयन् । ति
26. प्पाजी नागलादेव्योः कौशल्याश्रीसुमित्रयो । देव्योरिव नृ
27. शिंहेंद्रत्तस्मात्पंक्तिरथादिव । वीरौविन[यि]नौ रामलक्ष्मणा

II A—

28. विव नंदनौ । जातौ वीरनृसिंहेंद्रकृष्णरायमहीपती । वीरश्री
29. नारसिंह्यः सविजयनगरे रत्नसिंहासनस्थः कीर्त्या नीत्या नि
30. रस्यन्नृगनळनहुषानप्यवन्यामथान्यान् । आसेतोरासुमे
31. रोरवनिसुरनुतः स्वैरमाचोदयाद्रेरापाच्यात्यचलांतादखि
32. लहृदयमावर्ज्य राज्यं शशास । नानादानान्यकार्षीत्कनकश
33. दसि यः श्रीविरूपाक्षदेवस्थाने श्रीकालहस्तीशितुरपि नगरे
34. वेंकटाद्रौ च काञ्च्यं । श्रीशैले शोणशैले महति हरिहरे होव
35. ले संगमे च । श्रीरंगे कुंभघोणे हततमसिमहानंदितीर्थै
36. निवृत्तयैः । गोकर्णे रामसेत्तौ जगति तदितरेस्वप्यशेषेषु पुं
37. ण्यस्थानेष्वालब्धनानाविधबहलमहादानवारिप्रवाहैः
38. यस्योदंचत्तुरंगप्रकरखुररजशुष्यदंबोधिमग्नः क्ष्माभृ
39. त्पक्षच्छिदोदत्तरकुलिशधरोत्कंठिताकुंठितांभूत् । ब्रह्मांडं
40. विश्वचक्रं घटमुदितमहाभूतकं रत्नधेनुं । सप्तांबोधिं च
41. कल्पक्षितिरुहलतिके काचनीं कामधेनुं । स्वर्णक्ष्मा यो
42. हिरंण्याश्वरथमपि तुलापूरुषं गोसहश्रं हेमाश्वं हेमग
43. र्भं कनककरिरथं पंचलांगल्यतानीत् । प्राज्यं प्रशास्य
44. निर्विघ्नं राज्यं द्यामिव शासितुं । तस्मिन् गुणेन विख्याते क्षि
45. तेरिंद्रे दिवंगते । ततोप्यवार्यवीर्यश्रीकृष्णरायमहीप
46. तिः । बिभर्त्ति मणिकेयूर[नि]र्विशेषं महीं भुजे । कीर्त्यायस्य
47. समंततः प्रश्रुतया विश्वं रुचैकयं व्रजेदित्यासंक्य पुरा पु
48. रारिरभवद्भाळेक्षणः प्रायशः पद्माक्षोपि चतुर्भुजोजनि
49. चतुर्वक्त्रोभवत्पद्मभू काळीखड्गमधाद्रमा च कमलं वी
50. णां च वाणी करे । शत्रूणां वासमेते ददत इति रुषा किंनु सप्तां
51. बुरासी नानासेनातुरंगत्रुटितवसुमती धूलिका पालिका
52. भिः । संसोढ्य स्वैरमेत प्रतिनिधिजलधिश्रेणिका यो विधत्ते
53. ब्रह्मांड स्वर्णमेरुप्रमुखनिजमहादानतोयैरमेयैः मह
54. त्तामर्थिसार्थाः श्रिममिहसुचिरं भुजतामित्यवेत्यः प्राय
55. प्त्यूहहेतोस्तपनरथगतेरालयं देवतां तत्तदिग्जै

IIB —

56. त्रवृत्त्यापिरविरुदपदैरकितास्तत्र तत्र स्तंभां जातप्र
57. तिष्ठान्वतनुत भुवि योभूभृदभ्रंकषाग्रान् । काची श्रीशै
58. लशोणाचलकनकसभावेंकटाद्रिप्रमुखेष्वावर्त्यावर्त्य
59. शर्वेष्वतनुत विधिवद्भूयसे श्रेयसे य । देवस्थानेषु तीर्थे
60. ष्वपि कनकतुलापूरुषादीनि नानादानान्येवोपदानैर
61. पि सममखिलैरागमोक्तानि तानि । रोषकृतप्रतिपार्थिव
62. दंडः शेषभुजक्षितिरक्षणशौडः भाषेगे तप्पुव रायर गंडः ।
63. स्तोष[क्र]दर्थिषु यो रणचंडः । राजाधिराज इत्युक्तो यो राज
64. परमेश्वरः । मूरुरायर ग[०]डा श्चपररायभयंकरः । हिंदूरा
65. यसुरत्राणो दुष्टशार्दूलमर्दनः वीरप्रताप इत्यादिविरु

66. दैरुचितै युतः । आलोकय महाराय जय जीवेति वादिभिः । अं
67. गवंगकलिंगाद्यै राजभिः सेव्यते च यः । स्तुत्यौदार्यः सुधी
68. भिः सविजयनगरे रत्नसिंहासनस्तः । क्ष्मापालान् कृष्णरा
69. यः क्षितिपतिरधरीकृत्य नीत्यानुगादीन् । आपूर्वाद्रेरर्था
70. स्तः क्षितिधरकटकादाच्च हेमाचलांतादासेतोरर्थिसार्थश्रि
71. यमिह सढलींकृत्य कीर्त्या समिंधे । शालिवाहननिर्नी
72. ते शकाब्दे शचतुःशतैः । अष्टत्रिंशसमायुक्तैः संख्या ते दश
73. भिश्रुते । धातुसंवच्छरे मासि मार्गशीर्षे शुभे दिने । शुक्लप
74. क्षे शुभे लग्ने गोद्वादश्यां महातिथौ । तुंगभद्रापगातीरे हे
75. मकूटोपशोभिते । श्रीविरूपाक्षदेवस्य सन्निधौ मुक्तिदा
76. यिनि । षड्दर्शनांबुधेः पारदृश्वने गुणशालिने । यतिने
77. कृतिने तत्ववादिने यमहात्मने । ब्रह्मण्यतीर्थशिष्याय ध
78. र्मवर्मार्थवेदिने । निर्णीतनिगमार्थाय व्यासतीर्थाय धीमते ।
79. नागमंगलराज्यस्थं सर्वसस्यसमन्वितं । गुड्डेहळ्यभिधाद्
80. ग्रामात् पूर्वस्यां दिशिसंस्थितं । हल्लौ गेरैति विख्यातात् ग्रामा
81. द्दक्षिणतः स्थितं । वल्लेकरैति विख्यातात् ग्रामात्पश्चिमतः स्थितं के

III A—

82. रेकोडिवति ख्यातात् ग्रामादुत्तरतः स्थितं । मायप्पहळ्लिनाम्ना च देपसाग
83. रनामिना । आनेसासलु नाम्ना च ग्रामकेण समन्वितं । चिक्कब्बेह
84. ळ्लिनामानं ग्रामं सर्वगुणैर्युतं । चेन्नपट्टणराज्यस्थं प्राच्यांतिमस
85. मुद्रतः । बेळ्ळेहोळ्याह्वया तु ग्रामाद्दक्षिणां दिशमाश्रितं । ग्रामाच्छिव
86. नळ्याख्यात् पश्चिमायां दिशि स्थितं । तगचेगेरनाम्नोपि ग्रामा
87. दुत्तरतां श्रितं । ग्रामं हलवुमारादि होसहळ्ळीति च श्रुतं । बि
88. ल्लगोंडनहळ्याख्यराज्ये वासमुपाश्रितं । ग्रामाच्चिकनह
89. ळ्याख्यात् प्राचीमाशामुपाश्रितं । नारसिंह्यपुरीभिख्यात् ग्रा
90. माद्दक्षिणतस्थितं । पश्चिमं तोडनल्लूरोत्तरं जूजुवाडितः ।
91. ग्रामं च वेंगेनल्लीति विख्यातिं मदिकां श्रितं । सर्वमान्यचतुःसीमासं
92. युतं च संमंततः । निधिनिक्षेपपाषाणसिद्धसाद्ध्यजलांन्वितं । अक्षि
93. ण्यागामिसंयुक्तं ऐकभोग्यं सभूरुहं । वापीकूपतटाकैश्च कच्छेना
94. पि समन्वितं । पुत्रपौत्रादिभिर्भोग्यं क्रमादाचंद्रतारकं दानस्याध
95. मनस्यापि विक्रयस्यापि चोचितं । परीतः प्रयतैस्तिनग्वै पुरोहि
96 तपुरोगमैः । विविधैर्विबुधैश्रौतपथिकैरधिकौर्गिरां । कृष्णदेवमहा
97. रायो माननीयो मनस्विनां । सहिरण्यपयोधारापूर्वकं दत्तवान्मुदा ।
98. तदिदमवनीवनीपकविनुतधरा यस्य कृष्णरायस्य । शासनमु
99. रुकविवैभवनिवहनिदानस्य भूरिदानस्य । दानपालनयोर्मे
100. ध्ये दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं । दानात्स्वर्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्चु
101. तं पदं । स्वदत्ताद्विगुणं पुण्यं परदत्तानुपालनं परदत्तापहा
102. रेण स्वदत्तनिष्फलं भवेत् । स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेच्च वसुं
103. धरां । षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणि विष्ठायां जायते क्रिमि । ऐकैवभगिनी
104. लोके सर्वेषामेवभूभुजां । नभोज्यानकरग्राह्या विप्रदत्तावसुंध

105. रां। सामान्येयं धर्मसेतुं नृपाणां काले काल पालनीयो भवद्भिः। स
106. र्वानेतान् भाविनः पार्थिवेंद्रान् भूयो भूयो याचते रामचंद्रः।
107. श्री विरुपक्ष. (In Kannaḍa characters).

Transliteration.

I B—

1. śrî Gaṇâdhi-patayê namaḥ | namaḥ (s)tuṃga-śiraś-chuṃbi-chaṃdra-châma-
2. ra-châravе trailôkya-nagarâraṃbha-mûlastaṃbhâya Saṃbhave | Harêr lî-
3. lâ-varâhasya daṃshṭrâ-daṃḍaḥ sa pâtu vaḥ | Hêmâdri-kalaśâ yatra dhâ-
4. trî chchhatra-śriyaṃ dadhau | kalyâṇâyâstu tad-dhâma pratyûha-timirâ-
5. paharn yad-gajôpyagajôdbhûtaṃ Hariṇâpi cha pûjyate | asti kshî-
6. ramayâddêvair mathyamânâmn mahâṃbudhêḥ | navanîtam ivôdbhûtam a-
7. panîta-tamô mahaḥ | tasyâsît tanayas tapôbhir atulair anva-
8. rtha-nâmâ Budhaḥ puṇyair asya Pururа (va)-vâ bhujabalair âyur dvishâṃ
9. nighnataḥ | tasy Âyur Nahushôshya tasya parushô yuddhê Yayâti [h] kshi-
10. tau khyâtaḥ stasya tu Turuvasu [r] vasunibha [ś] śrî Dêvayânîpate [h] |
tad-vaṃ-
11. śê Dêvakîjânir didîpe Timmma-bhûpatiḥ | yaśasvî Tuluvêṃdrê-
12. shu Yadô [h] Kṛishṇa ivânvaye | tatôbhûd Bukkarnâjânir Îśvara-kshiti-
13. pâlakaḥ | atrâsam aguṇabhraṃśaṃ mauḷiratnaṃ mahîṃbhujâm | sara-
14. sâd udabhût tasmân Naraśâvanipâlakaḥ | Dêvakî-namdanât Kamô
15. Dêvakînamdanâd iva || Kâvêrîṃ âśu badhvâ bahala-jala-tarâṃ
16. yô vilaṃghyaiva śatruṃ | jîvagrâhaṃ gṛihîtvâ samita-bhujabalâ-
17. t Taṃchya-rajyam tadîyam | kṛitvâ Śriraṃga-pûrvaṃ tad-api nija-vaśê
18. paṭṭaṇaṃ yô babhâśê kîrtti-staṃbhaṃ nikhâya tribhuvana-bhavana-stû-
19. yamânâpadâna[h] | Chêraṃ Chôḷaṃ cha Pâṃḍyaṃ tam api cha Madhurâ-
vallabhaṃ
20. Mânabhûshaṃ vîryôdâgraṃ Turushkaṃ Gajapati-nṛipatiṃ châpi jitvâ ta-
21. danyân | â-Gaṃgâ-tîra-Laṃkâ-prathama-charama-bhû-bhṛitt-tatâṃta [m]
nitâṃtaṃ
22. khyâta-kshôṇîpatînâṃ srajam iva śirasâṃ śâsanaṃ yô vyatânît |
23. vividha-sukṛitôddâme Râmêśvara- pramukhê muhur mudita-hṛidaya-sthâ-
24. nê sthânê vyadhatta yathâ-vidhiḥ | budha-parivṛitô nânâ-dânâni yô bhu-
25. vi shêḍaśa tribhuvana-janôdgîtaṃ sphîtam yaśaḥ punaruktayan | Ti-
26. ppâjî-Nâgalâdêvyôḥ Kauśalyâ-śrî-Sumitrayô-[h] | dêvyôr iva Nṛi-
27. śimhêṃdrat tasmât Paṃktirathâd iva vîrau vina[yi] nau Râma-Lakshmaṇâ-

II A—

28. v iva naṃḍanau | jâtau Vîra-Nṛisiṃhêṃdra-Kṛishṇarâya-mahîpatî || vîra śrî
29. Nârasihyah sa Vijayanagare ratta-simhâsanasthaḥ kîrttyâ nîttyâ ni-
30. rasyan Nṛiga-Naḷa-Nahushân apyavanyâm athânyân | â-sêtôr â-Sumê-
31. rôr avani-sura-nutaḥ svairâṃ achôdayâdrêr â-pâchyâtyachalâṃtâd akhi-

32. la-hṛidayam âvarjya râjyaṃ śaśâsa | nânâ-dânânyakârshit Kanakaśa-
33. dasi yaḥ śrî Virûpâksha-dêvasthâne śrî Kâḷahatîśitur api nagarê
34. Veṃkaṭâdrau cha Kâ [ṃ] chyaṃ || Śrîśailê Śôṇa-śailê mahati Hariharê [A] hôba-
35. lê Saṃgamê cha | Śrîraṃgê Kumbhaghôṇê hata-tamasi mahâ-Naṃditîrthê
36. Nivṛittyaiḥ | Gôkarṇê Râmasêttau jagati tad-itaresv-apyaśêshêshu puṃ-
37. ṇya-sthânêshvâlabdha-nânâ-vidha-bahala-mahâ-dâna-vâri-pravâhaiḥ
38. yasyôdaṃchat-turaṃga-prakara-khura-râja [ś] śushyad-ambhôdhi-magnaḥ kshmâbhṛi-
39. t-paksha-chchhidôd[y]attara-Kuliśadharôtkaṃṭhitâ kumṭhitâbhût | braṃh-mâṃḍaṃ
40. viśvachakraṃ ghaṭam udita-mahâbhûtakaṃ ratna-dhênuṃ saptâṃbôdhiṃ cha
41. kalpa-kshitiruhalatikê kâ[ṃ]chanîṃ Kâmadhênuṃ | svarṇakshmâ[ṃ] yô
42. hiraṃṇyâśvaratham api tulâpûrushaṃ gôsahaśraṃ hêmâśvaṃ hêmaga-
43. rbhaṃ kanaka-kari-ratham paṃcha-lâṃgalyatânit | prâjyaṃ praśâsya
44. nirvighnaṃ râjyaṃ dyâṃ iva śâsitum | tasmin guṇêna vikhyâtê kshi-
45. têriṃdrê divaṃ gatê | tatôpy-avârya-vîrya- śrî Kṛishṇarâya-mahîpa-
46. tih | bibhartti maṇikêyûra-[ni]rviśêshaṃ mahîṃ bhuje | kî[r]ttyâ yasya
47. samaṃtatah praśrutayâ viśvaṃ ruchaikyaṃ vrajêd ityâsaṃkya purâ Pu-
48. râri abhavad Bhâḷêkshaṇah prâyaśah padmâkshôpi chaturr(bh?)ujô'jani
49. Chaturvaktrô bhavat padmabhû[h] Kâli khaḍgaṃ adhâd Ramâ cha kamalaṃ vî-
50. ṇâṃ cha Vâṇî karê | śatrûṇâṃ vâsam êtê dadata iti rushâ kiṃnu saptâṃ-
51. burâsi[n] nânâ-sênâ-turaṃga-truṭita-vasumatî- dhûlikâ-pâlikâ-
52. bhih | saṃsôshya svairam êta[t]- pratinidhi-jaladhi-śrêṇikâ yô vidhattê
53. braṃhmâṃḍa- svarṇṇa-mêru-pramukha-nijamahâdâna-tôyair amêyaiḥ | mad-da-
54. ttâm arthi-sârthâh śriyam iha suchiraṃ bhu[ṃ]jatâm ityavêtyâh prâya[h]
55. pratyûha-hêtôs tapana-ratha-gatêr âlayaṃ dêvatâ[nâ]ṃ tatta[d]-digjai-

II B—

56. tra vṛittyâpi(ra) birudapadair a[ṇ]kitâ[ṃ]statra tatra staṃbhâṃ jâtapra-
57. tishṭhân v[y]atanuta bhuvi yô bhûbhṛid-abhraṃkashâgrân | Kâ[ṇ]chî Śrîśai-
58. la Śôṇâchala Kanakasabhâ Veṃkaṭâdri pramukh[y]êshvâvartyâvartya
59. śarvêshvatanuta vidhivad bhûyasê śrêyasê ya[h] | dêvasthânêshu tirthê-
60. shvapi kanakatulâpûrushâdîni nânâ-dânânyêvôpadânair a-
61. pi samam akhilair âgamôktâni tâni | rôsha-kṛita-pratipârthiva-
62. daṃḍah śêshabhuja-kshiti-rakshaṇa-śau[ṃ]ḍah bhâshege-tappuva-râyara-gaṇḍah
63. stôsha [kṛi] d arthishu yô raṇa-chaṃḍah | râjâ-dhirâja ityuktô yô râja-

64. paramêśvarah | mûrurâyara ga[ṃ]dâścha pararâya-bhayaṃkarah | Himdûrâ-
65. ya-suratrâṇô dushṭa-śârdûla-marddanah vîrapratâpa ityâdi biru-
66. dair uchitai[r] yutah | âlôkaya mahârâya jaya jîvêti vâdibhih | Aṃ-
67. ga Vaṃga Kaliṃgâdyai râjabhih sêvyatê cha yah | stuttyaudâryah sudhî-
68. bhih sa Vijayanagarê ratna-śiṃhâsana-st[h]ah | kshmâpâlâṃn Kṛishṇarâ-
69. yah kshitipatir adharîkṛittya nîttyâ Nṛigâdîn | âpûrvâdrêr artthâ-
70. sta(h)-kshitidhara-kaṭakâd â cha Hêmâchalâṃtâd âsêtôr arthi-sârtha-śri-
71. yam iha saḍhalîṃkritya? kîrttyâ samiṇḍhe | Śâlivâhana-nirnî-
72. tê śakâbdêśa-chatuh-śataih | ashṭat-triṃśa samâyuktaih saṃkhyâtê daśa-
73. bhi śrute | Dhâtu-saṃvachchharê mâsi Margaśîrshe śubhê dine | śukla-pa-
74. kshê śubhê lagnê gôdvâdaśyâṃ mahâ-tithau | Tuṃgabhadrâpagâ-tîrê Hê-
75. makûṭôpaśôbhitê | śrî Virûpâkshadêvasya sannidhau muktidâ-
76. yini | shaṭ-ddarśanâṃbudhêh pâradṛiśvanê guṇaśâlinê yatinê
77. kṛitine tatvavâdinê ya(cha?)mahâtmanê | Brahmaṇya-tîrtha-śishyâya dha-
78. rma-varmârtha-vêdinê | nirṇîta-nigamâ [r]thâya Vyâsatîrthâya dhîmate |
79. Nâgamaṃgala-râjyastthaṃ sarva-sasya-samanvitaṃ | Guḍḍehaḷyabhidhâd
80. grâmât pûrvasyâm diśi saṃsthitaṃ | Hallaugerrêti vikhyâtât grâmâ-
81. d dakshiṇatah sthitaṃ | Ballekarreti vikhyâtât grâmât paschimâtah sthi-
taṃke

III A—

82. rekôḍvitikhyâtât grâmâd uttaratah sthitaṃ Mâyappahaḷḷi-nâmnâ cha Dêpasâga-
83. ranâminâ | Âṇesâsâlu-nâmnâ cha grâmakeṇa samanvitaṃ Chikkabbeha-
84. ḷḷi-nâmânaṃ grâmaṃ sava-guṇair yutaṃ | Chennapaṭṭaṇa-râjyasthaṃ prâchyaṃ Timmasa-
85. mudratah | Berḷaholyâhvayât(u) grâmâd dakshiṇâṃ diśam âśritaṃ | grâmâch Chhiva-
86. naḷyâkhyât paśchimâyâṃ diśi sthitaṃ | Tagachegerra-nâmnôpi grâmâ-
87. d uttaratâṃ śritaṃ | grâmaṃ Halavumârâdi Hosahaḷḷiti cha śrutaṃ | Bi-
88. llagoṃḍanahaḷyâkhya râjyê vâsam-upâśritaṃ | grâmâch-Chikkanaha-
89. ḷyâkhyât prâchîm âśâm upâśritaṃ | Nârasiṃhya-purîbhikhyât grâ-
90. mâd dakshiṇata sthitaṃ | paśchimaṃ Toḍanallûrôr uttaraṃ Jûjuvâḍitaḥ |
91. grâmaṃ cha Veṃgenallîti vikhyâtiṃ madikâṃ śritaṃ | sarvamânya-
chatuḥ-sîmâ-saṃ-
92. yutaṃ cha samaṃtataḥ | nidhi nikshêpa pâshâṇa siddha sâddhya jalâṃn-
vitaṃ | akshi-
93. ṇyâgâmi-saṃyuktaṃ aika-bhôgyaṃ sa-bhûruhaṃ | vâpî-kûpa-taṭâkaiścha kachchhênâ-
94. pi samanvitaṃ | putra-pautrâdibhir bhôgyaṃ kramâd âchaṃdra-târakaṃ | dânasyâdha-

95. manasyâpi vikrayasyâpi chôchitaṃ | parîtaḥ prayatai[s]snigdhai[ḥ] purôhi-
96. ta-purôgamaiḥ | vividhair vibudhaiś śrauta-pathikair adhikair girâṃ | Kṛishṇadêvamahâ-
97. râyô mânanîyô manasvinâṃ | sa-hiraṃṇya-payô-dhârâ-pûrvakaṃ dattavân mudâ |
98. tad idam avanî-vanîpaka-vinuta-dharâ yasya Kṛishṇarâyasya śâsanaṃ u-
99. ru-kavi-vaibhava-nivaha-nidânasya bhûri-dânasya | dâna-pâlanayôr ma-
100. dhyê dânâchchêyônupâlanaṃ | dânâ[t]svargam avâpnôti pâlanâd achyu-
101. taṃ padaṃ | sva-dattâ[d] dviguṇaṃ puṇyaṃ para-dattânu-pâlanaṃ para-dattâ-pahâ-
102. rêṇa sva-datta [ṃ] nishphalaṃ bhavêt | sva-dattâṃ para-dattâṃ vâ yô-harêchcha vasuṃ-
103. dharâṃ | shashṭir va[r]sha-sahaśrâṇi vishṭhâyâṃ jâyatê krimi | aikaiva bhaginî
104. lôkê sarvêshâm êva bhûbhujâṃ | na bhôjyâ na kara-grâhyâ vipra-dattâ vasuṃdha-
105. râ(ṃ) | sâmânyêyaṃ dharma-sêtuṃ nṛipâṇâṃ kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavad-bhiḥ | sa-
106. rvân êtân bhâvinah pârthivêṃdrân bhûyô-bhûyô yâchatê Râmachaṃdraḥ
107. śrî Virupaksha

Translation.

Lines 1—71.

Salutation to Gaṇâdhipati : Praise of Śambhu, Varâha and Gaṇapati : Genealogy of the Vijayanagar king Kṛishṇarâya from the Moon downwards and his praise (*see* E. C. V, Hassan 6 for a translation of the verses) : regarding Narasa's conquests Tamchyarâjyam is to be interpreted as the kingdom of Tanjore (*see* para 106, p. 51, M. A. R. 1918).

Lines 71—98.

On the 12th lunar day which was a Gôdvâdaśi of the bright fortnight of the month Mârgaśira in the year Dhâtu being the 1438th year in the era calculated from Śâlivâhana, on an auspicious day and lagna, during a great tithi, in the presence of the God Virûpâksha, conferring liberation (from births), on the bank of the river Tungabhadrâ adorned with Hêmakûṭa (hill), the great king Kṛishṇarâya, deserving of respect by worthy people, surrounded by holy and loving purohits and others and also by various learned men, vedic scholars and eloquent speakers, was pleased to grant with pouring of water on gold, as a sarvamânya, with all the boundaries defined, possessed of the rights of *nidhi* (treasure on the surface), *nikshêpa* (treasure underground), *pâshâṇa* (rocks), *siddha* (ready rights), *sâdhya* (possibilities), *jala* (water springs), *akshîṇi* (imperishables), *âgâmi* (future rights), trees, wells, springs, tanks, *kachchha* (river banks), to be enjoyed singly, by sons and grandsons, etc., in succession.

for as long as the moon and stars last with the rights of gift, mortgage and sale, three villages, namely, (1) Chikkabbehaḷḷi with (the hamlets) Mâyappahaḷḷi, Dêpasâgara and Ânesâsalu villages, highly fertile, situated in the Nâgamangala kingdom, to the east of Guḍḍehaḷḷi, to the south of Hallegere, to the west of Ballekere, to the north of Kerekôḍu, (2) Halavumâra Hosahaḷḷi, situated in Chennapaṭṇa kingdom to the east of Timmasamudra, to the south of Berḷahoḷe, to the west of Śivanaḷḷi, to the north of Tagachegere, (3) Vengenalli, situated in Billagoṇḍanahaḷḷi kingdom, to the east of Chikkanahaḷḷi, to the south of Nârasiṃhyapuri, to the west of Toḍanallur and north of Jûjuvâḍi, to the wise ascetic Vyâsatîrtha, disciple of Brahmaṇyatîrtha, who had crossed to the other shore of the ocean of the six darśanas, and was endowed with noble qualities, who was a Tatvavâdi (discourser on tatvas : a term applied to the members of Mâdhva sect), high-souled and had understood the inner meaning of dharma and determined the purport of the Vedas.

Lines 98—107.

This is the śâsana of Kṛishṇarâya, who is praised by all who seek favours on earth, who is the source of the prosperity of great authors, and liberal in gifts. Between making a gift and protecting it, protecting is more meritorious than making the gift. By making a gift one attains svarga while by protecting a gift one goes to a region from which there is no fall. Protecting another's gift is twice as meritorious as making a gift oneself. By seizing another's gift one's own gift is rendered fruitless. He who confiscates land given by oneself or by others is born as a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. The land given to Brahmans is the sole sister of all kings. She is to be neither enjoyed nor held by hand (taxed). This bridge of dharma is common to all kings and should be protected by you from time to time. Râmachandra asks this again and again of all future kings.

Virûpâksha.

Note.

This copper plate record which was found deposited in the Seringapatam Taluk Treasury and was forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Archæological Department was noticed in p. 34 of the Mysore Archæological Report for 1919. The text has now been published along with a translation and note.

The record registers the gift of three villages Chikkabbehaḷḷi with three hamlets, in the Nâgamangala kingdom, Halavumârahosahaḷḷi in the Channapaṭṇa kingdom and Vengenahaḷḷi in the Billagoṇḍanahaḷḷi kingdom to the ascetic of the Mâdhva sect, Vyâsatîrtha, disciple of Brahmaṇyatîrtha, by Kṛishṇarâya, king of Vijayanagar.

Vyâsatîrtha was a great scholar who has composed several important works bearing on the Dvaita school of philosophy, namely, Nyâyâmṛita, Tarkatâṇḍava, Chandrikâ and Bhêdôjjîvana. His guru was Brahmaṇyatîrtha. Tradition connects him with the Mâdhva gurus Vijayêndra and Vâdirâja both of whom belonged to separate matts but who are said to have been his disciples. He is said to have popularised Mâdhva

religion by publishing its truths in Kannaḍa songs composed by himself. Two great devotees Purandaradâsa, a Brahman, and Kanaka, a Sûdra, who also have composed popular songs full of religious fervour and moral teachings, are said to have been his disciples. He is said to have been connected in his early age with Lakshmînârâyaṇa-tîrtha also known as Śrîpâdarâja who resided at Muḷabâgal and who was the head of a matt at the place. The life of Vyâsatîrtha is extolled in two works Vyâsa vijaya, by Śrînivâsatîrtha and Vyâsayôgîśacharitam, by Sômanâtha. According to tradition as recorded in the first work, the king Kṛishṇarâya was once warned of an evil muhurta approaching and he was advised to put some one else on the throne for that time. Not knowing whom to choose, the king sent out his State elephant with a garland which the animal presented to Vyâsatîrtha. The latter took his seat on the throne, averted the danger befalling the king and in the short time left him signed grants of land to Brahmans. He had the large Vyâsasamudra tank built on the Mysore and Kaḍapa borders. He lived for twelve years at Tirupati worshipping the god Śrînivâsa. A vṛindâvana or tomb at a spot called Navavṛindâ-vana was built for him on an island in the Tuṇgabhadrâ about half a mile from Ânegondi. According to a song of Purandaradâsa, his disciple, his death took place on Viḷambi sam. Phâlguṇa ba. 4 which is equivalent to 8th March 1539, Saturday taking the nearest year Viḷambi after the death of Kṛishṇarâya (*see* Nâgavarma's *Chhandómbudhi* edited by Kittel, Intro. p. 133).

Vyâsatîrtha is also called Vyâsarâya and a spiritual descendant of his resides at the matt of Sôsale in T.-Narsipur Taluk.

The date of the present grant is given as Ś 1438 Dhâtu sam. Mâr. śu 12 corresponding to 6th December 1516 A.D.

For Vyâsatîrtha we have the following records :—

(1) Abbûr grant of Kṛishṇarâya to Vyâsatîrtha (E.C. IX, Chennapatna 153 of 1523). (*See* also M.A.R. 1919, p. 35).

(2) Gauràpura grant of Kṛishṇarâya to Vyâsatirtha (E. C. VII, Shimoga Taluk 85 of 1527).

(3) Three inscriptions in the Tirumalai-Tirupati, North Arcot District, two in the south wall of the second prâkâra in the Venkaṭêśasvâmi temple, and another in the north street before the Vyâsarâya matt. These are dated in 1524 A. D. and record (*a*) a money grant by Vyâsatîrtha-śrîpâda-vaḍeyar to the sthânikas at Tirumalai for the service of special offerings to the gods Venkaṭêśa and Gôvindarâja at Tirumalai and Tirupati on certain days, and (*b*) the grant of house-sites at Tirumalai by king Kṛishṇarâya to Vyâsatîrtha for building a matt (*see* Tirupati Devasthanam Inscriptions, Vol. III, pp. 329, 330, 338).

(4) Two inscriptions at Lower Tirupati, North Arcot District, in the reign of Kṛishṇarâya. The first of these dated in 1524 authorises Vyâsatîrtha-

śrîpâda-uḍaiyar to build his matt in the house-site of Sottaibhaṭṭar at Tirupati which was confiscated by the order of Sâḷuva Narasimharâya because of the theft of the temple jewels by Nambi Śiṟṟappaiyan previously and also authorises Vyâsatîrtha to receive the donor's share of the prasâdam offered in the name of Kṛishṇarâya for the use of his matt. The second of these is dated in 1528 and records that the *sthânattâr* of Tirumalai agreed to make arrangements for conducting a festival to Śrî Gôvindarâjasvâmi from the annual income of 60 pons of the village Oḍḍampattu gifted for the purpose by Vyâsatîrtha (*Ibid.* pp. 326, 358).

(5) A copper plate inscription dated in Ś 1447 (A. D. 1525-26) in the reign of Kṛishṇadêvarâya recording the grant of the village Beṭṭakoṇḍa renamed Vyâsasamudram with the village Kandakûru close to which is the big tank called Vyâsasamudram (Sewell's Antiquities, Vol. I, p. 132; Madras Epigraphical Report, C. P. 13 of 1905).

(6) Stone inscription at Kottapalli near the Pôtarâju temple dated in Ś 1445 Svabhânu in the reign of Kṛishṇadêvarâya recording the grant of some land to the deity by Vyâsatîrthaśrîpâda-uḍayalu (Inscriptions in Ceded Districts, p. 382, No. 50; also Rangacharya's Inscriptions in the Madras Presidency, p. 622, No. 533).

(7) An inscription on the south wall of the maṇḍapa in front of the Viṭṭhala temple at Hampe, Bellari District, records the grant of some villages by Kṛishṇarâya in Ś 1435 for services in that temple. Among the donees a certain share is assigned to Gurugaḷu Vyâsarâyaru. Vyâsarâya is a name often applied to Vyâsatîrtha (S.I.I., Vol. IV, p. 72). No. 277).

(8) Jakkarâjanahaḷḷi and Kannêrumadugu grants of Kṛishṇarâya dated 1521 A. D. for Vyâsatîrtha. (M.A.R. 1912, p. 50).

For a reference to Vyâsatîrtha's part in the religious activities of Kṛishṇadêvarâya's court and his relation with his contemporary Vallabhâchârya, *see* Gada's *Sampradâyadîpike* and Muraḷîdharadâsa's *Śrîvallabhâchârya-charitra* quoted in Seshagiri Sastri's Rep. San. Tam. MSS. 1896-97, pp. 16 and 24.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

29

SORAB TALUK.

At the village Mâvaḷi in the hobli of Sorab, writing on a vîragal below inscription No. 1 of Sorab Taluk, published in E. C. Vol. VIII. (Plate XVIII, 2).